in the Central Public Sector, two in the State sector and one in the private sector. The total production of newsprint from indigenous mills during 1988-89 was 2.76 lakh tonnes, and for the period 1-4-1989 to 15-7-1989 75,685 tonnes. The mill in the private sector has not been producing newsprint since 1988-89. The deficit, considering the indigenous production and the total entitlement of newspapers, as per Newsprint Allocation Policy, for 1989-90 is estimated at 2.85 Lakh tonnes.

(d) Government have no such information. However, appreciating the difficulties of small & medium news papers a number of concessions have been extended to them.

Continuation of Special Foodgrains Production programme

510. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to continue the Special Foodgrains Production Programme during 1989-90 ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make any modifications in this programme ; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof and by when these modifications are likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) Rice, wheat, maize, gram and arhar are the focus crops covered under the programme. No modifications has been effected in the programme for maize, gram and arhar. Under SFPP for wheat, except subsiddy for buffor stocking of seed and termite control, the other components would continue during 1989-90 as well. Under the SFPP for Rice, from 1989-90 the pattern of assistance has been modified to 75 : 25 between the Government of India and the State Governments from 100% assistance from the Government of India during the last year. From 1989-90, SFPP for Rice and Special Rice Production Programme have been unified under the centrally-sponsored SFPP (Rice), including Speciaf Rice Production Programme. Distribution of pesticides, plant protection equipment farm implements, field demonstration, training infrastructure development are the main additions to the scheme from the current year. Components of subsidy for weed control and seed buffer stocking have been discontinued from 1989-90.

Achievements of poverty alleviation programme

511. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the poverty alleviation programme including the Rural Development launched in the country during the Sixth Plan period had achieved only limited success ;

(b) if so, to what extent it succeeded during the 7th Five Year Plan period ; and

(c) whether poverty alleviation programme is likely to be further strengthened during the 8th Plan and if so, what are the measures being considered in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI) : (a) and (b) Poverty alleviation has been based on two pronged strategies consistting of

self-employment and wage employment in the rural areas. Self-employment programme consists of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) whereas wage employment had two major programmes *viz.* National Rural Employment Progrrmme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). NREP and RLEGP were both launched during the Sixth Plan, while coverage of IRDP and TRYSEM was extended to the whole country in 1980. These programmes have continued in the 7th Five year Plan also. Under these programmes large number of families have been assisted for improving their economic status and quality of living. Wage employment programmes have been very useful for those seeking subsistance generally and specially during the drought periods. A statement showing the performance of the major programmes in terms of targets/achievements during the 6th Plan and the Ist four years of 7th Plan is enclosed. [*See* Appendix CLI, Annexure no. 38]

(c) Wage employment programmes and self-employment programmes are likely to continue. Already NREP and RLEGP have been merged with Nehru Rozgar Yojana and called JRY in 1989-90 which is being implemented in a more decentralised manner.

Effective price policy for oilseeds

512. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the planning Commission had urged to prepare more effective price policy for oilseeds etc ;

(b) if so, whether any effective methods have been suggested by the Commission : and

(c) if so, to what extent it is likely to be helpful in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (c) The Planing Commission is in favour of a price policy for agricultural commodities including oilseeds, which on one hand, aims at ensuring remunerative prices to the growers for their produce while on the other, safeguards the interests of consumers. The present agricultural price policy of the Government takes this factor into account as the thrust of the policy is on evolving a balanced and integrated price structure to meet the overall needs of the economy, with due regard to the interests of both producers and consumers.

Funds allocated for Rozgar Yojana

513. SHRI P.N. SUKUL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allocated during this financial year for the implementation of Rozgar Yojana in the country :

(b) how much of the above have been already distrbuted among the different States : and

(c) what is the percentage of funds required to be contributed by the States for the Rozgar Yojana ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI) : (a) to (c) The information will be made available to the House within a week's time.